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RUMANIA

PREPARED BY

THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY DIVISION

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

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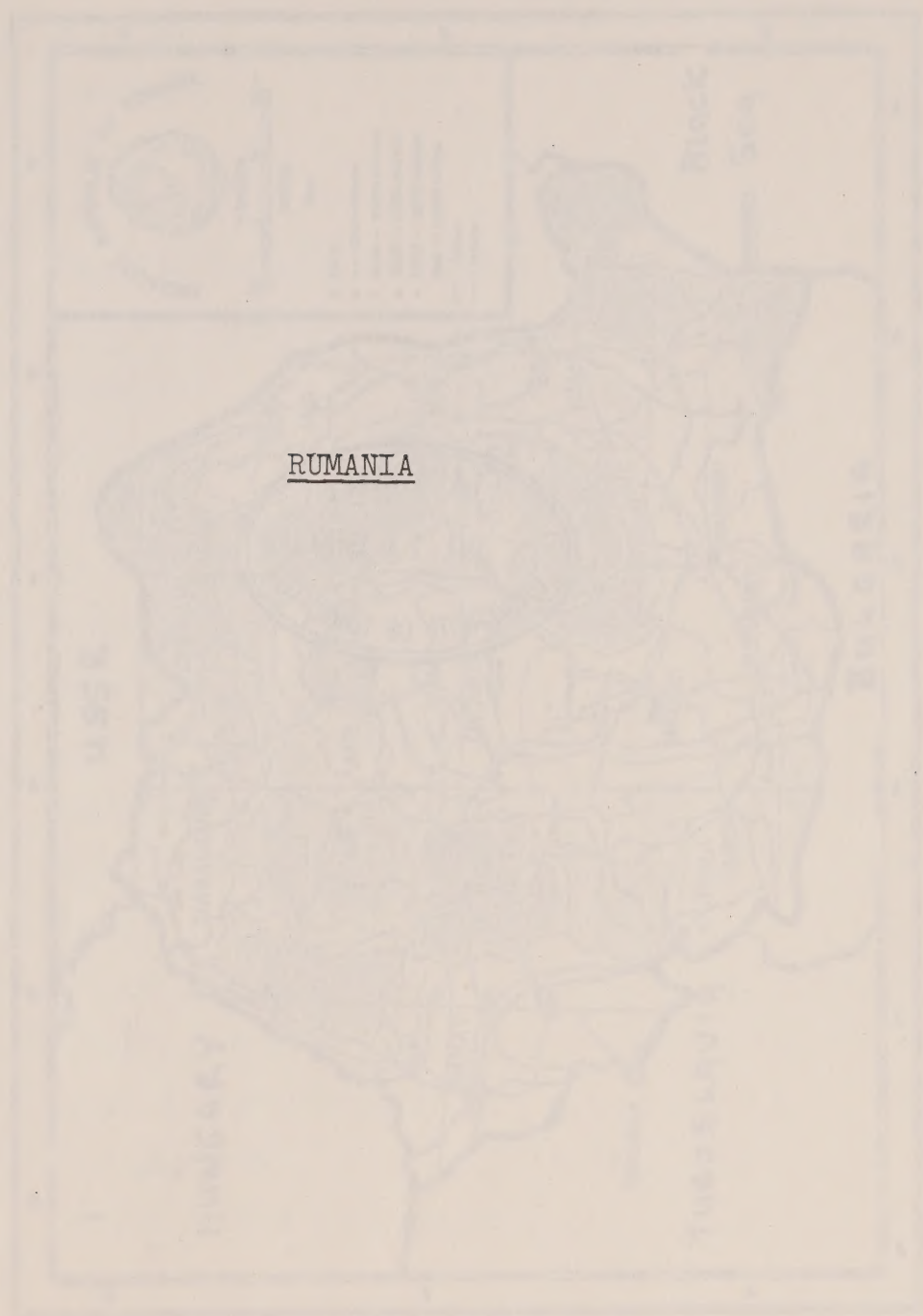




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Prepared by:

Foreign Market Development Section  
Trade and Industry Division  
Department of Trade and Development

September, 1968



**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA**

1:5,000,000

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**LEGEND**

**Towns:**

- Capital
- over 100,000 inhabitants
- 40,000 — 100,000 inhabitants
- 40,000 — 60,000 inhabitants
- 20,000 — 40,000 inhabitants
- regional residence

— Railways

— Highways

**Black Sea**

**BULGARIA**

**YUGOSLAVIA**

**HUNGARY**

**USSR**

**CONSTANTA**

**BUCURESTI**

**ARGES**

**OTENIA**

**CRANIOVA**

**BELGRAD**

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### LEGEND

- Capital
  - over 100,000 inhabitants
  - 60,000 — 100,000 inhabitants
  - 40,000 — 60,000 inhabitants
  - 20,000 — 40,000 inhabitants
- Plots - regional residence

Road — road  
 Railways  
 Machine





Азия

## RUMANIA

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## RUMANIA

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## HIGHLIGHTS

Rumania covers an area of 91,584 square miles, and has 18.9 million inhabitants (1964). 13.8% of its inhabitants represent minority groups.

Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Rumanian Communist Party, was elected President of the State Council (Titular President of Rumania) by the Grand National Assembly on December 9, 1967, succeeding Mr. Chivu Stoica. Mr. Ghonghe Maurer is Prime Minister. The Rumanian economy, formerly based on agriculture, forestry and oil, is changing to an agricultural-industrial state with a constantly increasing share in world production and trade.

According to the Rumanian Five-Year Plan, 1966-1970, investments are to increase over the previous period by fifty percent. About forty percent of the increase in industrial production is to be provided by new units, and about 60% of it by increases in labour productivity.

In December 1967, a wide series of measures to reform economic planning and management were approved. The goal of economic changes, similar to that in other Eastern European countries, is increased decentralization and profitability. Officially, the Rumanians deny that the economic changes are reforms at all, and prefer to call them "perfections of the existing system".

Despite government policy to promote and accelerate industrialization of the country, agriculture still remains an important part of the Rumanian economy. In 1964, 58.0 percent of the total Rumanian labour force was employed in agriculture.

In productivity, Rumanian agriculture is lagging behind that of other Eastern European countries.

The timber resources of Rumania are one of the country's most important assets and are the largest in Europe outside the Soviet Union and Scandinavia.

Rumania is the second largest oil producer in Europe. Based on resources of petroleum, natural gas and salt, the chemical industry in Rumania is well developed.





Steel production in Rumania is scheduled to increase from 3.65 million tons in 1966, to 6.36 million tons in 1970. Rumania depends for its iron and steel industry on imported iron ore and coking coal, chiefly from the Soviet Union.

The Rumanian engineering industry is represented by a widening range of products. The production of consumer goods in Rumania has been neglected. At present, Rumania has an ambitious plan to expand and modernize its industry. To achieve this, it needs advanced capital equipment and sophisticated techniques and "know-how".

Although Rumania has a large hydroelectric potential, hydroelectric plants accounted for only 7.3% of power produced in 1965. Together with Yugoslavia, it is engaged in a joint project at the Iron Gates (Danube) for the construction of 10,000 million Kwh per year.

With a rapidly expanding industrial economy, Rumania will need in the future, more electric power than is at present provided for. Rumania is considering purchasing a nuclear power plant.

The estimated G.N.P. of Rumania was in 1964, \$13.8 billions.

In recent years Rumanian trade with Western countries has been expanding rapidly.

Rumanian imports grew faster than exports due to the fact that Rumania needs machinery and raw materials for its industry.

The first trade agreement to be concluded between Canada and Rumania since the Second World War, was signed on March 22,, 1968. Valid for three years, the two countries agreed to accord each other most-favoured nation treatment. In a separate exchange of letters Rumania undertook to purchase Canadian goods to a minimum value of \$9 million over the three year period, and to give every consideration to Canada as a source of supply for competitive goods required by Rumania.

Canadian trade with Rumania in the past has been negligible. It was, 1965-1967, as follows:

	<u>Imports</u>	<u>-Exports</u>
	<u>Thousand of Dollars</u>	
1965	238.1	641.2
1966	568.7	684.9
1967	1,002.7	345.3





Ontario exports to Rumania in 1966 were \$404.0 thousands and in 1967 only \$101.1 thousands.

Rumania is at present confronted with the task of developing its resources, promoting its industry, improving agricultural practices and advancing its foreign trade.





## RUMANIA

### 1. Geography

Rumania is situated in the Balkan Peninsula in the southern part of Europe: It's area covers 91,584 square miles.

The country is adjoined on the north and east by the Soviet Union, on the south by Bulgaria, on the south-west by Yugoslavia and on the north-west by Hungary. On the south-east, bordering the Black Sea, there is a coastline over 125 miles long, which includes the Danube Delta. To the south, the Danube acts as the border with both Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

The topography is predominantly mountainous. Of the total area, mountains occupy 26%, hills 39%, and plains 35%. The mountains in Rumania are characterized by their penetrability. The rivers, which drain entirely toward the Danube, provide routes linking the hills and plains on either side.

The capital, and the principal Rumanian city, is Bucharest. The chief ports are Constantza on the Black Sea and Galati and Braila on the Danube.

Chief Rumanian towns and their population (1966) are as follows:

Bucharest (capital)	1,365,885	Iasi	160,889	Ploiești	146,973
Cluj	185,786	Galati	151,349	Braila	138,587
Timișoara	174,388	Constantza	150,436	Arad	126,005
Brașov	163,348	Craiova	148,821	Oradea	122,509

Source: The Europa Year Book

The present frontiers date from the end of the Second World War, which resulted in the loss of Bessarabia and the northern part of Bukovina.





## 2. Climate

The climate is continental with long cold winters and long warm summers. A great diurnal and seasonal range of temperatures and a continental distribution of precipitation are characteristic of the whole country. All parts of Rumania have average temperatures below freezing point in January.

Selected climatic statistics in Rumania are as follows:

	Average Temperature F°		<u>Average Annual Precipitation</u>
	<u>January</u>	<u>July</u>	
Bucharest	27.0	73.2	22.8
Arad	30.0	70.5	22.7
Braila	27.9	73.6	17.3
Cluj	24.1	66.0	24.1
Constantza	31.5	72.0	14.6

## 3. Population

According to the last census taken in 1964, Rumania's population is 18.9 million. 86.2% of the population are Rumanian and 13.8% represent other minority groups. The Hungarians, numbering 1.59 millions, are by far the largest minority. They are followed by the German-speaking minority which totals 385,000 persons. Gypsies number about 100,000.

Latin, by origin and language, the Rumanians have always felt a trifle uncomfortable in the midst of surrounding Slavs, and relations with the Soviet Union have been anything but happy.





#### 4. Constitution and Government

In 1965, Rumania adopted a new constitution. Its name was changed from the Rumanian People's Republic to the Socialist Republic of Rumania.

According to the Constitution the legislative power is vested in the Grand National Assembly. Its members are elected on the basis of one deputy for every 40,000 inhabitants. The supreme administrative and executive organ of the country is the Council of State. The Council is elected from and by the Grand National Assembly.

In Rumania there is only one party permitted: the Rumanian Workers Party (Communist). The Constitution of 1952 reaffirms the role of the Rumanian Workers Party as the "leading political force". Relations between the party and the government in Rumania are very close. The president of the Council is also simultaneously the Party's First Secretary and Titular Chief of State.

Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Rumanian Communist Party, was elected President of the State Council (titular President of Rumania) by the Grand National Assembly on December 9, 1967; succeeding Mr. Chivu Stoica. Mr. Ion Gheorghe Maurer is Prime Minister and Mr. Gheorghe Cioara, is Minister of Foreign Trade.

In Rumania, justice is administered by the Supreme Court and the Regional Courts, as well as by special courts established under law.

Rumania today, is one of the few communist countries with its own independent foreign policy, a policy which sometimes conflicts with the Soviet Union. Rumania has remained neutral in the Sino-Soviet conflict; however, in the Arab-Israeli conflict, it was the only communist country which was not in the anti-Israeli camp. Rumania has also established full diplomatic relations with West Germany.





## 5. Economy - General

The Soviet Union's political and economic control over Rumania from 1945 to the mid-1950's, was very strong; stronger than any other East European country with the exception of East Germany. In recent years the Rumanian economy began to operate largely independent of Comecon and the Soviet Union. Trade has been reoriented toward the West to a remarkable degree, so much so that today, among the East European countries, Rumania has the smallest trade with the Soviet Union.

Beginning in 1947, almost all production, except agriculture and small manufacturing or processing firms, was nationalized. At the same time Rumania began to transform its predominantly agricultural economy into an industrial one.

The share of industry in the social product increased from 39.0 percent in 1938 to 57.9 percent in 1964. At the same time the share of agriculture and forestry decreased from 30.2 percent in 1938 to 20.6 percent in 1964.

Rumania's recent economic growth has been rapid. In 1966, the national income rose nearly 8 percent.

In a relatively brief period it has changed from a backward agricultural country to an agricultural-industrial state with a constantly increasing share in world production and trade.

The rapid growth of the Rumanian economy, 1950-1965, is indicated in the following table:

	1950 = 100				<u>1951-1965</u>
	<u>1955</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>Average Annual Increase in Percentage</u>
National income	192	268	377	413	9.9
Volume of investment	238	431	725	788	14.7
Gross industrial production	202	340	574	649	13.3
Gross agricultural production	162	171	181	193	4.5



According to the new Five Year Plan, 1966-1970, investments in the next five years are to increase over the previous period by fifty percent to 250-260 billion lei. (1) The plan places great emphasis on modern technology. About forty percent of the increase in industrial production is to be provided by new units, and about 60% of it by increases in labour productivity.

In December, 1967, a wide series of measures to reform economic planning and management were approved. According to this, industrial enterprises will have their own economic administration and production plan, in contrast to the old system under which factories produced according to general plans, handed down from the higher levels. In the domestic trade, there will be more direct contact between producers and consumers.

Current production costs will be financed from bank loans and from the incomes of the individual enterprises. Prices are fixed centrally and co-ordinated.

According to the new economic reforms, the direction of industrial activity in its entirety would be organized through three levels of management - new "Industrial Centrals", individual enterprises, and the economic Ministers, each having specifically defined powers and responsibilities.

Industrial Centrals are comprised of a group of enterprises, established as autonomous economic units, coordinated and controlled by the relevant Ministry. Each would possess its own material and financial resources; direct the activities and organize the cooperation of its constituent enterprises. It would deal with economic and financial planning, cooperate with foreign countries in the field of production, and be responsible for the marketing of their products both at home and abroad.

Each individual enterprise, within Central, would be a unit with economic self-administration, fully responsible for organizing and developing production. For its material requirements, it would enter into direct relations with domestic suppliers and would sell its products either on the basis of agreements outlined and concluded by the Central or on direct orders from clients.

Profits made by the enterprise would be divided between the State Budget, the Central, and the enterprise itself. The banking system would play a greater part in industrial development, with wider powers for local banking institutions.

(1) The Europa Year Book.





The goal of economic change, similar to that in other East European countries, is increased decentralization and profitability. Officially, the Rumanians deny that the economic changes are reforms at all, and prefer to call them "perfections of the existing system".

Rumania is a member of COMECON. The principal goal of COMECON was to integrate the economies of member countries through a supranational planning board. As far as Rumania was concerned, the COMECON plan would have prevented it from pursuing its broader economic development and relegated it primarily to the role of supplier of raw materials to the more economically advanced members.

Rumania has refused to accept the role of primary producer allotted to it within COMECON, and in defiance of Russia, has been buying industrial equipment from the West.

#### 5a. Transport

The Rumanian railway network is not dense and only a few lines are as yet double-track or electrified. Bucharest is the centre of Rumanian railway network.

Railway transport in Rumania, 1964-1966, was as follows (million):

	1964	1965	1966
Passenger-kilometres .	13,331	13,535	14,651
Net ton-kilometres .	29,386	30,981	34,541

(1)

Waterway communications in Rumania relate almost entirely to the Danube. Timisoara, in the Banat, has barge traffic on the canalized Bega; however, the Danube's tributaries Prut and the Siret are also navigable for small craft. Transport by inland waterways in Rumania, 1964-1966, was as follows (million):

	1964	1965	1966
Passenger-kilometres .	58	65	70
Freight ton-kilometres .	1,271	1,222	1,074

(1)

Note: (1) Source: The Europa Year Book.





The chief port and only significant seaport of Rumania is Constantza. It handles two-thirds of all water-borne foreign trade. Next in importance are the two large river ports of Galati and Braila, which are accessible to sea-going vessels of 6,000 tons. Shipping in Rumania, 1964-1966, was as follows (million):

	1964	1965	1966
Passenger-kilometres .	26	33	20
Freight ton-kilometres .	6,855	8,368	13,336

(1)

Note: (1) Source: The Europa Year Book.



## 6. Agriculture

Despite government policy to promote industrialization of the country, agriculture still remains an important part of the Rumanian economy.

The principal crops by area and production in Rumania are as follows:

	AREA ('000 hectares)		PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)	
	1964	1965	1964	1965
Wheat . . .	2,958.8	2,983.3	3,823.7	5,937.0
Rye . . .	91.1	102.2	92.1	124.9
Barley . . .	195.5	232.8	348.4	485.4
Maize . . .	3,319.1	3,305.8	6,691.7	5,877.0
Sunflower . .	467.4	462.0	518.1	564.0
Sugar Beet . .	190.3	189.9	3,668.0	3,275.2
Potatoes . .	303.7	297.6	2,618.0	2,194.7

(1)

The lowland areas, with their fertile soils and hot, sunny summers are well suited to grain production, especially wheat and maize.

Although corn and wheat constitute the most important and most widely cultivated crops in Rumania, other crops such as barley, sugar beet, rye and oats are also significant.

Sunflowers and forage crops are also widely grown in the lowland areas, and sugar beet is cultivated where there is adequate moisture. The cultivation of hemp and tobacco occurs sporadically. Some rice is grown near the Danube and flax for oil is cultivated in the Dolrogea. Vines are widely grown.

Livestock in Rumania, 1965-1967, at the beginning of the year numbered (thousand of head) as follows:

	1965	1966	1967
Cattle . . .	4,755,900	4,935,000	5,197,900
Pigs . . .	6,033,500	5,365,400	5,399,600
Horses . . .	689,200	688,900	704,600
Sheep . . .	12,734,400	13,125,200	14,109,100
Poultry . . .	39,910,000	40,084,500	43,966,200

(1)

Note: (1) Source: The Europa Year Book.





Animal production and products are said to have exceeded in 1966 the results achieved in 1965, particularly in supplies of milk, wool and eggs. Farm produce, 1964-1966, in Rumania was as follows:

	1964	1965	1966
Meat . . ('000 tons)	1,102	1,116	1,265
Wool . . ( „ „ )	24.8	25.2	26
Milk . . ('000 hectol.)	30,210	31,480	37,381
Eggs . . (millions)	2,456	2,470	2,814

(1)

Mechanization of agriculture has advanced rapidly. The number of tractors in Rumania increased from 13,700 in 1950 to 87,000 in 1965. The supply of artificial fertilizers is also constantly increasing.

Rumania is the only Eastern European country which has not required extensive imports of grains and which has been able to export over a million tons annually in the 1961-1964 period.

With the beginning of collectivization of Rumanian agriculture, a discriminatory policy against private farmers was introduced. This policy took different forms; a smaller allocation of seeds and fertilizers; larger taxes; compulsory deliveries; the expropriation by the government of all land not worked by the owners and of all uncultivated land.

At the end of 1965, in Rumania there were:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>As % of Total</u>	<u>Arable Land Thou.Hectares</u>	<u>As % of Total</u>
State agricul- tural units	4,461.8	30.2	1,962.5	20.0
Agricultural producer co- operatives	8,993.9	60.8	7,387.3	75.3
Agricultural associations	62.8	0.4	11.7	0.1
Individual farms	<u>1,272.9</u>	<u>8.6</u>	<u>452.7</u>	<u>4.6</u>
Total	14,791.4	100.0	9,814.2	100.0

Source: Statistical Pocket Book of Rumania.





In productivity, Rumanian agriculture is lagging behind that of other Eastern European countries. By 1965, the overall grain yield per hectare in Rumania was 1,860 kgs. In East Germany it was 2,950 kgs., in Czechoslovakia 2,150 kgs, in Hungary 2,390 kgs, and in Bulgaria 2,320 kgs. of grain for every hectare of cultivated land.

Fishing takes place in the Black Sea and the Danube. Sturgeon, for caviar, is a valuable catch.

## 7. Forestry

The timber resources of Rumania are one of the country's most important assets and are the largest in Europe outside the Soviet Union and Scandinavia.

Forests cover more than a quarter of the country's area and timber and timber products are among the principal Rumanian export items.

According to the Europa Year Book, the forest land in Rumania, 1964-1966, was, in thousand of hectares, as follows:

	1964	1965	1966
High Forests . . .	5,040	5,042	5,073
Coppices (Hardwood)	692	695	669
„ (Softwood)	102	99	89
Other Sources. . .	553	542	540
TOTAL . . .	6,387	6,378	6,371

Despite the fact that the forests in Rumania are protected against depletion by farmers, cuttings have exceeded reforestation in most of the post-war years.



## 8. Mining

Rumania's mineral wealth includes petroleum, methane of great purity, coal, iron, manganese, chromium, copper, lead, zinc, bauxite, silver, mercury, molybdenum, bismuth and salt. In most of them, Rumania is not self-sufficient.

Selected Rumanian mining production was(1962-1966)as follows:

		1962	1963	1964	1965
Coal . . . . .	('ooo metric tons)	9,589	10,267	11,123	12,095
Crude Petroleum . . . . .	{ " " " }	11,864	12,233	12,395	12,571
Iron Ore . . . . .	{ " " " }	1,742	2,286	1,932	2,479
Salt . . . . .	{ " " " }	n.a.	1,637	1,809	2,016
Methane Gas . . . . .	(million cu. metres)	8,837	10,101	11,417	12,867

Source: The Europa Year Book

Rumania is the second largest oil producer in Europe. There are widely distributed deposits of brown coal and lignite, but limited resources of black coal, so that Rumania must import coking coal and coke.

Rumania is developing its mineral and oil resources and prospecting for new deposits is to be intensified. The planned development by 1970 is as follows:

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1970</u>
Extracted coal (million tons)	13.2	22.2
Extracted crude oil (million tons)	12.8	13.2
Methane ('000 million cubic metres)	15.0	18.5

## 9. Industry

The Rumanian economy once based on agriculture, forestry and oil, now draws most of its wealth from industry. In all Rumanian economic plans, the major emphasis has been placed on industrialization.

Immediately after the Second World War industry in Rumania was "nationalized" mostly in the form of joint Russian-Rumanian companies. These joint companies were subsequently liquidated. In 1955, the last joint company, the petroleum industry, was transferred to Rumania.





Despite the fact that Rumania has a wide range of raw materials, industrial development before the Second World War, was slow. From 1950 onward, however, Rumania has achieved one of the highest rates of industrial expansion in the world. The chemical industry is playing a major role, based on resources of petroleum, natural gas and salt. The engineering industries have also been greatly expanded. However, the emphasis was placed on heavy industry and on those branches of the economy that utilize domestic resources.

#### 9a. Chemical Industry

The Rumanian chemical industry is well developed. It has an important petroleum industry as well as significant supplies of natural gas. The inorganic chemical industry in Rumania is not so well developed because raw materials for this industry are not so readily available. In the organic chemical industry special emphasis is placed on petrochemicals.

The most important period in the expansion of the Rumanian chemical industry was between 1960 and 1966. The chemical industry is now operating in large plants, whereas in the pre-war period there was a relatively large number of small concerns. In 1966, Rumania had five large chemical plants with 18,195 employees.

Rumanian production of selected chemicals, 1960-1966, was as follows:

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1966</u>
	<u>Tons</u>	
Soda ash	180,000	370,000
Caustic soda	74,000	252,000
Hydrochloric acid	17,101	63,481
Sulphuric acid	226,000	619,000
Carbide	56,975	133,707
Mineral fertilizers	71,021	419,348
Phosphate fertilizers (100% P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> )	52,081	155,112
Nitrogen (100% N)	18,940	264,236
Benzene	8,268	62,460
Chemical fibres	4,065	34,240
Artificial fibres	3,176	28,771
Plastics	12,401	94,650
Synthetic rubber	-	35,474
Cellulose & semi-cellulose material	104,000	336,000
Pure cellulose	92,000	327,000



Due to increased production, Rumanian exports of chemicals also increased. In 1966, Rumania exported chemicals to the amount of 410.9 million lei (U.S. \$68.5 million). However, the imports of chemicals in Rumania still exceed the exports.

The Rumanian Economic Plan, scheduled growth of its chemical industry at an average annual rate of 19.7%.

#### 9b. Iron and Steel Industry

The Rumanian production of steel and rolled products is concentrated in the combine at Galati. Steel production in Rumania is scheduled to increase from 3.65 million tons in 1966, to 6.36 million tons in 1970. The projected increase in iron and steel production will cover by 1970 about 95% of Rumanian consumption of rolled products.

Rumania depends for its iron and steel industry on imported iron ore and coking coal, chiefly from the Soviet Union. Rumanian production of pig iron and crude steel, 1964-1966, was as follows:

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
	(Thousand Metric Tons)		
Pig iron	1,924	2,019	2,198
Crude steel	3,039	3,425	3,670

#### 9c. Engineering Industry

This industry is represented by a widening range of products. Rumania is producing lorries, tractors, ball-bearings, railway rolling-stock, machine tools, mining equipment and road-building machinery.





The production of selected products of the Rumanian engineering industry, 1964-1966 was as follows:

		<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Motor vehicles	Number	22,112	22,795	26,973
Radio sets	000' units	271	323	325
Metal equipment	Tons	39,895	40,457	48,359
Oil equipment	"	16,226	22,742	7,879
Chemical equipment	"	51,592	35,604	32,403
Lathes	Number	2,107	2,258	2,375
Freight wagons	"	8,319	8,581	7,609
Tractors	"	15,951	15,836	18,500
Electric washing machines	"	89,410	74,501	101,011
Gas cookers	"	67,230	79,371	115,055
Television sets	"	54,931	100,615	105,080
Sewing machines	"	78,067	79,111	66,200

#### 9d. Various Industries

The production of consumer goods in Rumania has been neglected. The increase in selected products scheduled in the Rumanian economic plan is as follows:

		<u>1966</u>	<u>1970</u>
Fabrics	Million sq. metres	450	565
Knitwear	Million items	79.7	120
Foodwear	Million pairs	43.7	61
Electric refrigerators	Thousands	134	230
Edible oil	Thousand tons	178.1	280
Sugar	Thousand tons	422	600

Despite the continuing growth in the food-processing and timber-working industries, their relative share of Rumanian industrial growth tends to fall, owing to the more rapid growth in other industries, especially engineering and chemicals.

At present, Rumania has an ambitious plan to expand and modernize its industry. To achieve this, it needs advanced capital equipment and sophisticated techniques and "know-how".



## 10-11 Energy

### a. Electricity

In recent years, Rumania's electric power industry has been developing more rapidly than its industry as a whole. Generating capacity installed in Rumanian power stations at the end of 1966 was nearly eight times that of 1950. Rumania is planning by 1970 to reach 34,000 million kwh.

Output of electric power in Rumania, 1950-1965, was as follows:

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1965</u>
Total million kwh	2,113	4,340	17,215
Thermoelectric power - million kwh	1,944	4,017	16,210
Hydroelectric power - million kwh	169	323	1,005
Per capita - kwh	129.5	250.5	904.8

Although Rumania has a large hydroelectric potential, hydroelectric plants accounted for only 7.3% of the power produced in 1965. However, in Rumania, there are ambitious programs for exploitation of the country's rivers.

Together with Yugoslavia, Rumania is engaged in a joint project at the Iron Gates (Danube) for the construction of a 10,000 million kwh per year hydroelectric installation. Rumania is also entering into negotiations with Bulgaria for an 850 MW installation on the Danube.

An increase in power production is included in the new Ten-Year Plan, 1966-1976. Production of electricity, according to this Plan, is expected to reach about 60,000 million kwh in 1975.

The expansion of electric power has required considerable investment. In 1960-1965, 13.2% of the total investment in Rumanian industry was expended for electric power.

Rumania is connected by the tie-line with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria.





b. Nuclear Energy

With a rapidly expanding industrial economy, Rumania will need in the future, more electric power than is at present provided for. Rumania believes that it is necessary to consider purchasing nuclear power plants. It wishes to use its oil either for developing its petro-chemical industry or to export for hard currency.

Rumania has large reserves of uranium which may assist it considerably in obtaining nuclear power plants. Rumania at present exports all its uranium ore to the Soviet Union and receives in return only a limited quantity of fissionable material for experimental purposes.

Rumania has placed considerable emphasis on the use of radioisotopes, principally in agriculture, biology, medicine and industry. In Rumania there are 32 radioisotope laboratories in medical institutes, clinics and hospitals.

There are possibilities that Canada will play an important role in building a Rumanian nuclear plant. Rumania prefers a nuclear system involving the use of natural uranium, a system in which Canada has wide experience.

In March 1968, a Rumanian delegation, headed by Mr. Draganescu, Rumanian Minister of Energy, visited Canada.

12. Gross National Product

The estimated G.N.P. of Rumania was (in billions of 1963 U.S. dollars):

1955	9.0
1960	11.0
1964	13.8

According to the Rumanian Statistical Yearbook the share of branches of material production in National Income were in percentages as follows:

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Industry	30.8	44.0	39.8	40.9	46.9	48.5	48.5
Building	4.4	6.0	5.6	8.0	8.3	8.5	7.8
Agriculture & forestry	38.5	28.0	37.6	37.8	29.8	28.2	30.0
Transport and tele- communications	6.5	4.3	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.0
Trade	14.9	11.8	9.2	6.4	7.9	8.0	7.2
Other branches	4.9	5.9	4.1	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.5



Index numbers of national income, 1960-1965, (1959 = 100) were as follows:

1960	-	111
1961	-	122
1962	-	127
1963	-	140
1964	-	156
1965	-	170

### 13. Foreign Trade

The direction of Rumanian foreign trade has been largely determined by political influences. Prior to World War I, Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Empire were the main markets. After 1920, trade relations were directed to France and other countries of Western Europe. In 1930, trade relations again came under increased German influence. Since the Second World War the Soviet Union and other communist countries have dominated the trade of Rumania, and about 70% of foreign trade is conducted with the countries of the Eastern Bloc. However, Rumania wants to expand its trade relations with Western countries and thus develop greater political and economic independence from the Soviet Union. In recent years Rumanian trade with Western countries has been expanding rapidly.

The share of Comecon countries and Western countries, 1959-1965, in percentage of Rumania's foreign trade was as follows:

<u>Comecon Countries</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>
1959	71.4	73.8
1965	63.7	57.5
<u>Western Countries</u>		
1959	20.8	19.5
1965	31.4	38.8

The Soviet Union is still Rumania's most important trading partner and over half of all its foreign trade is with the Comecon countries. However, this proportion is gradually shrinking, and its trade with Western Europe is increasing steadily and now accounts for over one-third of the total.





In 1960 and 1965, the most important of Rumania's foreign trade partners were as follows (in percentage of total Rumania's foreign trade).

<u>1960</u>		<u>1965</u>	
USSR	40.1	USSR	38.8
Czechoslovakia	9.2	Federal Republic of	
German Democratic		Germany	7.9
Republic	7.7	Czechoslovakia	7.5
Federal Republic of		German Democratic	
Germany	6.6	Republic	6.2
Hungary	5.0	Italy	5.4
China	4.2	Poland	3.8
France	3.2	Great Britain	3.5
Poland	3.0	France	3.3
Italy	3.0	Hungary	3.0
Great Britain	2.4	China	2.2
followed by Austria, Switz-		followed by Austria, United	
erland, Bulgaria, United		Arab Republic, Japan, Yugo-	
Arab Republic, India		slavia, Bulgaria	

The commodity structure of Rumanian foreign trade has undergone significant changes in the last fifteen years, both in imports and exports.

Imports of food products and fuels and metal ores increased significantly while imports of agricultural raw material - non-food, decreased strongly. Exports of engineering products and chemical products have the major share in increasing exports.



Rumanian foreign trade, by commodity groups, 1960-1965, total value as percentage of total, was as follows:

	<u>1960</u>		<u>1965</u>	
	<u>Millions of Lei</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Millions of Lei</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Engineering products				
Exports	716.2	16.6	1,223.4	18.5
Imports	1,262.8	32.5	2,521.4	39.0
Fuels, ores, metals				
Exports	1,592.4	37.0	1,667.4	25.3
Imports	1,377.1	35.4	2,089.9	32.4
Chemical products, fertilizers, rubber				
Exports	93.9	2.2	425.2	6.5
Imports	289.1	7.4	407.3	6.3
Building materials				
Exports	108.2	2.5	224.5	3.4
Imports	40.9	1.1	92.3	1.4
Agricultural raw materials, non-foods				
Exports	648.5	15.1	934.8	14.1
Imports	520.2	13.4	716.4	11.1
Food raw materials				
Exports	385.8	9.0	485.2	7.3
Imports	85.9	2.2	45.5	0.7
Foods				
Exports	508.2	11.8	918.7	13.9
Imports	98.8	2.6	155.4	2.4
Manufactured consumer goods				
Exports	248.7	5.8	728.5	11.0
Imports	200.7	5.1	433.7	6.7

Source: East-West Trade





By quantities, Rumania imports and exports of selected commodities, 1965-1966, were as follows:

IMPORTS	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1965	1966
Coking Coal . . . ('000 tons)	706.3	696.2	Petroleum and Bitumen . . . ('000 tons)	106.2	69.7
Cotton Down . . . ( " " )	67.0	76.8	Fruit . . . ( " " )	156.8	52.0
Complete Factories (million lei)	849.0	1,082.0	Fuel Oil . . . ( " " )	1,638.6	1,959.7
Finished Rolled Goods ('000 tons)	1,117.0	2,854.1	Gas Oil . . . ( " " )	1,979.1	1,949.7
Iron Ores . . . ( " " )	2,623.2	1,091.4	Gasoline . . . ( " " )	1,444.1	1,181.4
Metallurgical Coke . . . ( " " )	929.8	1,107	Cereals . . . ( " " )	882.2	1,303.0
Motor Cars . . . (units)	11,880	16,107	Mineral Oil . . . ( " " )	293.8	274.1
Motor Cycles . . . ( " )	240	249	Cement . . . ( " " )	1,538.2	1,635.7
Electric Motors . . . ( " )	3,335	11,655			

Rumanian imports grew faster than exports due to the fact that Rumania needs machinery and raw materials for its industry. At the same time exports of agricultural products are slowing down because of structural changes in Rumania's agriculture. Before the Second World War, Rumania's exports consisted chiefly of petroleum products, timber and foodstuffs. These are still important, but increasing emphasis is recently placed on higher value food products and a wide variety of wood products.

Despite a substantial growth in Rumanian foreign trade, the amount of foreign trade per capita in Rumania is low. It was in 1965, U.S. \$115.00, while that of Bulgaria in the same year was \$287.00 and Czechoslovakia \$379.00.

According to the Rumanian Five-year Plan, 1966-1970, foreign trade which accounted in 1964 for only 10% of national output, should rise in all by over 40%. This new Five-year plan envisages a still larger percentage with Western countries, with a possible ratio of 40% to the Western countries and 60% to the Eastern Bloc countries by 1970.



**CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM RUMANIA  
1966-1967**

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1966		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1967		CLASS
		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	
	<b>RUMANIA</b>					
3099	FRESHWATER FISH, FRESH OR FROZ. NES CWT					3099
5149	CHEESE N E S CWT	1,242	83,842	539	36,696	5149
7659	FRUITS IN LIQ PRESER NOT CANNED NES LB	3,976	122,894	5,955	163,673	7659
9699	VEGETABLES & VEG JUICES, CANNED NES LB	11,764	1,588	4,287	373	9699
33595	PARTICLE BOARD, RECONSTITUTED WOOD	11,750	1,828			33595
37398	BROAD WOVEN FABRICS COT COLORED NES LB				57,172	37398
37789	BROAD WOVEN FAB. MIXED FIBRES N E S LB			1,925	1,802	37789
39364	SUNFLOWER SEED OIL CWT			9,508	5,112	39364
47303	WINDOW GLASS NOT OV 34 OZ PER SQ FT SQ FT			46,077	483,583	47303
63790	PHONOGRAPH RECORDS AND BLANKS NO	2,840,338	125,184	838,052	32,474	63790
74012	FURNITURE, WOODEN, WHOLE, NOT UPHOL	500	538	55	260	74012
78317	OUTDOOR JACKETS NO				2,175	78317
78333	PANTS & BREECHES, MENS & BOYS, COT. NO			480	1,176	78333
78341	SHIRTS, COTTON, EXCEPT KNITTED NO	4,400	7,769	28,800	30,640	78341
78352	PANTS SLACKS WOMENS CHILDOS EXC KNIT NO	96,000	76,995	60,444	48,743	78352
78470	SWEATERS CARDG KNIT WOOL MENS BOYS NO			480	667	78470
78478	SWEATERS & CARDIGANS KNIT SYN FIBRE NO			2,500	2,750	78478
78479	SWEATERS & CARDIGANS, KNITTED N E S NO			23,513	27,328	78479
78489	SHIRTS & SWEATSHIRTS, KNITTED N E S NO			6,400	9,827	78489
78499	OUTLREAR, KNITTED N E S NO			23,127	33,694	78499
78809	FUR GOODS, APPAREL NO			6,050	7,179	78809
79012	BOOTS & SHOES MENS & BOYS LAST-MADE PAIR			16	707	79012
81049	SILVERWARE AND GOLDWARE N E S LB	53,500	134,408	9,042	26,170	81049
84807	TOWELS, LINEN LB		968			84807
85063	TUMBLER & STEMWARE GLASS OR CRYSTAL			22,409	16,365	85063
94608	PAINTINGS AND PASTELS, MADE BY HAND NO				2,706	94608
94640	COLLECTIONS & COLLECTORS ITEMS NES	100	3,333	60	1,230	94640
97075	SHIPMENTS OF LESS THAN \$200.00 EACH		3,040		603	97075
			6,271		9,673	
			568,658		1,002,718	

Source: D.B.S. Trade of Canada





CANADIAN EXPORTS TO RUMANIA  
1966-1967

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1966		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1967		CLASS
			QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	
	<u>RUMANIA</u>						
630	BABY CHICKS	NO			11,950	10,866	630
9180	POTATOES, SEED	LB	328,860	12,921	120,000	9,532	9180
20110	CATTLE HIDES, RAW	NO	32,512	431,551	11,000	118,937	20110
27130	ASBESTOS MILLED FIBRES, GROUP 4 & 5	TON	1,106	231,000	860	169,262	27130
29119	TEXTILE RAGS N E S	CWT	328	4,182			29119
30019	UPPER LEATHER N E S	SQ FT			152	122	30019
42499	PLASTIC & SYN RUBBER NOT SHAPED NES					11,923	42499
51039	HOISTING MACHINERY AND PARTS N E S	NO				694	51039
52986	FOOD & BEVERAGE MACHINERY & PTS NES			1,992			52986
54116	PLOUGHS AND PARTS N E S	NO			1	3,326	54116
62105	PASSENGER CAR TIRES, PNEUMATIC, NEW	NO	30	833			62105
70079	LAB. OPTICAL INSTR. EQUIP & PTS NES					13,206	70079
78809	MEASURING & TESTING EQUIP & PTS NES					4,908	78809
89099	FUR GOODS, APPAREL					1,195	89099
94649	PRINTED MATTER N E S			1,425		120	94649
97075	ANTIQUES AND COLLECTORS ITEMS N E S					664	97075
	SHIPMENTS OF LESS THAN \$100.00 EACH			1,029		441	
				684,933		345,256	

Source: D.B.S. Trade of Canada



#### 14. Canadian Trade with Rumania

The first trade agreement to be concluded between Canada and Rumania since the Second World War, was signed on March 22, 1968. Valid for three years, the two countries agreed to accord each other most-favoured nation treatment. In a separate exchange of letters Rumania undertook to purchase Canadian goods to a minimum value of \$9 million over the three year period, and to give every consideration to Canada as a source of supply for competitive goods required by Rumania.

Canadian trade with Rumania in the past has been insignificant. According to D.B.S., Trade of Canada, it was, 1965-June 1968, as follows:

	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>
	(Thousands of Dollars)	
1965	238.1	641.2
1966	568.7	684.9
1967	1,002.7	345.3
1968 January to June	369.0	711.0
1967 January to June	568.0	187.0

Canadian imports from Rumania, 1966-1967, consisted mainly of cheese, sunflower seed, window glass, textile and footwear. Our exports, 1966-1967, consisted of cattle hides and asbestos and other sundry products.

Ontario exports to Rumania, 1966-1967 were as follows:

<u>Group</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
	<u>\$'000's</u>	<u>\$'000's</u>
201 Rawhides and skins, except fur skins	401.6	85.6
300 Leather & leather fabricated material	-	.1
424 Plastics & synthetic rubber not shaped	-	11.9
529 Other special machinery	2.0	-
541 Soil preparation seeding and fertilizing machinery	-	3.3
620 Rubber tires and tubes	.8	-
970 Special transactions	.5	.2
TOTAL	<u>404.0</u>	<u>101.1</u>





Rumania is interested in doing business in the field of computers, air traffic control equipment and telecommunications equipment.

Although Rumania produces industrial machinery e.g., metal cutting machinery, electric motors, electric generators, diesel and gas engines, it is dependent on imports for more specialized machinery.

In Rumania, there are opportunities for Canadian sales of industrial raw materials, particularly base metals and special machinery and equipment. There are also opportunities for sales of agricultural products such as livestock and poultry for breeding purposes.

One important factor which is responsible for our low trade performance in Rumania is the lack of knowledge in Rumania of what Canada has to sell, both in range and quality of Canadian goods. The potential of the Rumanian market is developing and it is important for us to become established there as soon as possible.

15. Balance of Trade

Rumanian Balance of Trade, 1963-1966, was in million lei, as follows:

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Total Imports	6,132.0	7,008.8	6,462.7	7,279.3
Total Exports	<u>5,490.2</u>	<u>6,000.4</u>	<u>6,609.2</u>	<u>7,116.9</u>
	-641.8	-1,008.4	+146.5	-162.4

Source: The Europa Year Book

The development of Rumania's economy depends on the import of raw materials and machinery and it is not probable that Rumania can in the near future improve its balance of trade to any appreciable extent.



## 16. Balance of Payment

Rumania is investing the greater part of its financial and material resources in its industrial development.

It has already placed substantial orders in the West for machinery and factory equipment on credit, and repayment will, in the near future begin to take a significant part of Rumanian hard currency earnings.

Statistical data on Rumanian Balance of Payment are not available.

## 17. Rumanian Economic and Trade Policy

The new economic policy in Rumania is based on improved co-ordination between the production and marketing of goods. In the proposed economic reforms, the government retains central control over foreign trade, capital investments and a large number of wholesale and retail prices.

Economic and trade policy in Rumania has been directed by centralized economic plans. The chief targets of the Rumanian Five Year Plan, 1966-1970, are as follows:

	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	1965	1970
Electric Power . . . .	million k.W.h.	17,700	32,000-34,000
Methane Gas . . . .	million cubic metres	13,700	18,500
Coal extracted . . . .	thousand tons	11,970	20,000-22,000
Crude Petroleum extracted . .	" "	12,550	13,100-13,300
Steel . . . . .	" "	3,350	6,300
Paper . . . . .	" "	258	350-380
Cement . . . . .	" "	5,600	7,000
Mineral Fertilizers . . . .	" "	340	1,300
Plastics and Synthetic Resins .	" "	87.3	180-200
Chip boards, fibre boards . .	" "	262	450
Meat . . . . .	" "	321	450-500
Edible oil . . . . .	" "	167	250-275
Sugar . . . . .	" "	388	600
Tyres . . . . .	thousand units	1,300	1,900
Radio sets . . . . .	" "	315	450
Television sets . . . . .	" "	100	200-250
Refrigerators . . . . .	" "	125	220
Tractors . . . . .	units	15,800	27,000
Lorries and Motor Tractors . .	" "	16,300	35,000-40,000
Fabrics . . . . .	million square metres	424	550

Source: The Europa Year Book

The Plan points up the growth of electric power, the metal-working industry, electronics, electrical engineering and the chemical industry.

Foreign trade is a state monopoly, conducted by authorized foreign trade corporations. Import licenses, required for most commodities, ensure the necessary foreign exchange for payments.





## 18. Conclusions

Rumania's political regime is as communist in character as ever, but retains an increasingly independent line vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, with a view to closer Free World relations.

In the economic sphere, Rumania is seeking freedom to develop her industries without dictation from the Soviet Union or Comecon. It has rich resources of raw materials particularly in minerals, agriculture and timber. The country is confronted with the task of developing its resources, promoting its industry, improving agricultural practices and advancing its foreign trade.

Rumania needs from abroad capital funds and capital goods, scientific and technical aid, goods and services. These can be supplied more easily by the industrial countries of the West than by the Eastern Bloc. Existing difficulties are in the shortage of foreign exchange which could restrict the expansion of Rumanian trade with the Western countries, reduce efficiency in its economic planning and slow down its economic progress. The Rumanians are particularly keen to embark on joint research and production projects.



TABLE I

SELECTED FINANCIAL STATISTICS ON RUMANIA

Composition of Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 1953-1965  
at Prices of January 1st, 1959  
Millions Lei

	1953	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
BY TYPE OF CAPITAL GOOD												
1. CONSTRUCTION.....	7 199	7 046	8 382	7 237	7 715	8 760	11 749	13 226	15 239	16 981	18 899	20 282
2. MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT.....	4 417	4 309	4 270	4 461	5 117	6 550	8 844	11 770	13 319	14 073	15 859	17 613
3. OTHER.....	1 951	2 111	2 543	2 540	2 816	3 146	3 829	4 717	5 530	6 020	6 273	6 521
GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMA- TION..... (1)	13 567	13 466	15 195	14 238	15 648	18 456	24 422	29 713	34 088	37 074	41 031	44 416
BY INDUSTRIAL USE												
1. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST- RY.....	1 083	1 987	1 756	2 013	2 833	3 816	5 103	6 268	7 185	7 652	8 007	8 486
2. INDUSTRY..... (2)	7 818	7 685	8 388	7 559	8 150	9 067	11 771	14 358	17 062	18 139	20 593	22 371
3. CONSTRUCTION.....	670	292	648	546	444	318	530	724	947	1 538	1 599	1 676
4. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNI- CATION.....	1 751	1 124	1 397	1 266	1 323	1 915	2 222	2 853	3 102	3 289	3 825	4 462
5. TRADE.....	413	364	389	339	297	371	736	820	770	1 131	988	1 207
6. HOUSING AND COMMUNAL SERV- ICES.....	836	1 051	1 314	1 461	1 502	1 758	2 504	2 862	3 126	3 515	4 006	4 307
7. SCIENCE AND RESEARCH.....	143	156	237	259	188	167	321	315	401	324	306	238
8. EDUCATION AND CULTURE.....	489	412	423	372	428	568	714	836	836	858	966	837
9. HEALTH AND SOCIAL SE- CURITY.....	245	252	400	299	322	329	381	489	448	380	502	497
10. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.....	26	43	146	47	76	74	79	107	108	104	118	130
11. OTHER.....	93	100	97	77	85	73	61	81	103	144	121	205
GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMA- TION..... (1)	13 567	13 466	15 195	14 238	15 648	18 456	24 422	29 713	34 088	37 074	41 031	44 416

1 EXCLUDES CAPITAL FORMATION IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

2 MINING, QUARRYING, MANUFACTURING AND PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY AND GAS.

Source: United Nations Year Book of National Accounts Statistics.





TABLE II

RUMANIAN BUDGET - 1966

(million lei)

REVENUE						EXPENDITURE					
Turnover Tax	.	.	.	.	.	31,397	National Economy	.	.	.	72,037
Profit Quotas	.	.	.	.	.	19,722	Social Services	.	.	.	23,540
Income Tax	.	.	.	.	.	5,644	Defence	.	.	.	4,927
State Social Insurance	.	.	.	.	.	6,581	Administration	.	.	.	2,655
Other Revenue	.	.	.	.	.	45,523	Other	.	.	.	2,213
TOTAL	.	.	.	.	.	108,867	TOTAL	.	.	.	105,372

Source: The Europa Year Book



TABLE III

SELECTED STATISTICAL DATA ON RUMANIA

Employment, 1966

Industry . . . . .	1,733,600
Building . . . . .	546,500
Agriculture and Forestry . . . . .	483,500
Transport and Communications . . . . .	353,000
Trade . . . . .	393,900
Services . . . . .	196,600
Education and Culture . . . . .	335,700
Public Health . . . . .	194,400
State Administration . . . . .	98,400

Communications Media, 1964-1966

	1964	1965	1966
Radio Licences . . . . .	2,683,686	2,790,000	2,926,000
Television Sets . . . . .	357,000	501,000	712,000
Books published (titles) . . . . .	4,183	3,033	3,202
Daily Newspapers Circulation ('000) . . . . .	953,303	963,565	995,578
Periodicals . . . . .	320	432	444

Education (1966-1967)

	ESTABLISH- MENTS	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Kindergartens . . . . .	7,794	356,464	14,088
General Schools . . . . .	15,513	3,327,856	143,610
Teacher-Training Schools . . . . .	19	10,340	572
Technical Schools . . . . .	220	46,797	3,051
Apprentice Schools . . . . .	422	205,197	11,615
Higher Education . . . . .	181	136,948	13,404

Source: Rumanian Statistical Yearbook



## APPENDIX A

### Rumanian Foreign Trade by Selected Countries, 1959-1965 (million lei - foreign currency)

		1959	1964	1965
Total foreign trade		6 146,4	13 009,2	13 071,9
	Exports	3 131,6	6 000,4	6 609,2
	Imports	3 011,8	7 008,8	6 462,7
Of total foreign trade:				
EUROPE				
People's Republic of Albania	Total	9,5	30,6	33,6
	Exports	7,2	17,4	18,5
	Imports	2,3	13,2	15,1
England	Total	116,5	439,9	446,6
	Exports	52,0	189,9	183,2
	Imports	64,5	250,0	263,4
Austria	Total	70,2	298,1	289,0
	Exports	39,5	145,2	145,8
	Imports	30,7	152,9	143,2
Belgium	Total	11,1	106,2	58,8
	Exports	5,2	51,7	27,4
	Imports	5,9	54,5	31,4
People's Republic of Bulgaria	Total	69,5	125,1	133,7
	Exports	39,6	41,6	55,3
	Imports	29,9	83,5	78,4
Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia	Total	505,3	1 029,7	989,0
	Exports	210,2	451,0	571,5
	Imports	295,1	578,7	417,5
Denmark	Total	2,7	12,2	16,1
	Exports	0,9	3,3	5,1
	Imports	1,8	8,9	11,0
Switzerland	Total	73,8	145,2	129,0
	Exports	24,9	71,4	56,6
	Imports	48,9	73,8	72,4
Finland	Total	23,0	31,8	37,5
	Exports	11,1	14,7	18,4
	Imports	11,9	17,1	19,1
France	Total	144,9	429,8	426,5
	Exports	81,3	157,6	131,2
	Imports	60,6	272,2	295,3
German Democratic Republic	Total	481,6	836,8	805,4
	Exports	212,7	426,0	430,4
	Imports	268,9	410,8	375,0





		million lei foreign currency (continued)		
		1959	1964	1965
Federal Republic of Germany	Total	256,4	848,5	1 042,2
	Exports	143,9	321,7	379,4
	Imports	112,5	526,8	662,8
Greece	Total	38,2	71,9	70,7
	Exports	26,5	48,6	49,1
	Imports	11,7	23,3	21,6
Iceland	Total	0,1	10,7	9,0
	Exports	0,1	5,2	4,2
	Imports	—	5,5	4,8
Italy	Total	109,8	584,9	707,3
	Exports	56,3	295,4	395,7
	Imports	53,5	289,5	311,6
Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia	Total	34,5	121,9	173,1
	Exports	24,3	60,3	98,6
	Imports	10,2	61,6	74,5
Norway	Total	28,8	12,7	13,4
	Exports	14,2	7,8	4,9
	Imports	14,6	4,9	8,5
Netherlands	Total	36,9	85,4	96,9
	Exports	12,6	34,9	40,4
	Imports	24,3	50,5	56,5
Polish People's Republic	Total	238,5	421,3	492,1
	Exports	131,7	174,7	269,7
	Imports	106,8	246,6	222,4
Portugal	Total	1,5	25,1	24,2
	Exports	—	15,1	13,9
	Imports	1,5	10,0	10,3
Spain	Total	3,0	29,7	66,2
	Exports	1,1	15,3	37,9
	Imports	1,9	14,4	28,3
Sweden	Total	9,1	62,7	82,5
	Exports	4,1	20,7	37,7
	Imports	5,0	42,0	44,8
U.S.S.R.	Total	2 908,5	5 489,3	5 067,5
	Exports	1 500,4	2 531,0	2 630,6
	Imports	1 408,1	2 958,3	2 436,9
Hungarian People's Republic	Total	247,0	501,8	399,3
	Exports	136,8	245,5	230,7
	Imports	110,2	256,3	168,6
ASIA				
Burma	Total	*	7,9	0,6
	Exports	*	7,9	0,6
	Imports	—	—	—



		million lei foreign currency (continued)		
		1959	1964	1965
Ceylon	Total	1,7	12,5	34,0
	Exports	0,5	10,7	11,0
	Imports	1,2	1,8	23,0
Chinese People's Republic	Total	356,3	203,4	291,0
	Exports	176,7	95,6	159,8
	Imports	179,6	107,8	131,2
Cyprus	Total	7,8	4,9	12,3
	Exports	6,6	2,2	8,9
	Imports	1,2	2,7	3,4
Korean People's Democratic Republic	Total	33,9	60,1	51,4
	Exports	32,4	33,1	30,4
	Imports	6,5	33,0	21,0
India	Total	54,0	76,4	93,4
	Exports	30,3	36,0	40,5
	Imports	23,7	40,4	52,9
Indonesia	Total	2,9	75,0	22,0
	Exports	2,1	68,3	11,4
	Imports	0,8	6,7	10,6
Jordan	Total	2,9	6,1	7,6
	Exports	2,9	6,1	7,6
	Imports	—	—	—
Iraq	Total	2,1	15,3	17,7
	Exports	2,1	15,2	16,8
	Imports	*	0,1	0,9
Iran	Total	*	2,4	7,1
	Exports	*	2,4	3,7
	Imports	—	—	3,4
Israel	Total	22,5	24,1	21,1
	Exports	11,3	7,7	9,7
	Imports	11,2	16,4	11,4
Japan	Total	0,1	166,9	189,5
	Exports	*	55,4	83,5
	Imports	0,1	111,5	106,0
Kuwait	Total	0,1	5,3	6,1
	Exports	0,1	5,3	6,1
	Imports	—	—	—
Lebanon	Total	12,4	68,0	52,6
	Exports	11,3	49,7	47,2
	Imports	1,1	18,3	5,4
Mongolian People's Republic	Total	1,4	10,5	9,7
	Exports	0,7	6,4	5,2
	Imports	0,7	4,1	4,5





million lei foreign currency (continued)

		1959	1964	1965
Arab Republic of Syria	Total	14,1	95,6	104,5
	Exports	9,5	40,8	46,2
	Imports	4,6	54,8	58,3
Turkey	Total	10,5	17,0	35,4
	Exports	8,0	11,5	18,6
	Imports	2,5	5,5	16,8
Vietnamese Democratic Republic	Total	14,6	21,8	32,6
	Exports	9,5	8,5	20,1
	Imports	5,1	13,3	12,5
AFRICA				
Algeria	Total	*	*	6,2
	Exports	*	*	1,0
	Imports	—	—	5,2
United Arab Republic	Total	117,8	150,7	206,3
	Exports	69,1	67,5	101,8
	Imports	48,7	83,2	104,5
Ghana	Total	—	6,9	32,6
	Exports	—	5,8	22,8
	Imports	—	1,1	9,8
Libia	Total	0,4	12,6	19,0
	Exports	0,4	12,6	19,0
	Imports	—	—	—
Sudan	Total	6,8	27,8	22,2
	Exports	5,3	13,4	12,8
	Imports	1,5	14,4	9,4
AMERICA				
Argentina	Total	31,4	23,9	13,4
	Exports	6,3	5,7	6,7
	Imports	25,1	18,2	6,7
Brazil	Total	1,9	42,3	57,7
	Exports	0,1	15,4	27,2
	Imports	1,2	26,9	30,5
Canada	Total	5,8	2,8	3,8
	Exports	0,2	0,5	1,7
	Imports	5,6	2,3	2,1
Cuba	Total	—	36,1	14,6
	Exports	—	35,9	14,5
	Imports	—	0,2	0,1



		million lei foreign currency (continued)		
		1959	1964	1965
Mexico	Total	0,1	*	0,1
	Exports	0,1	*	0,1
	Imports	*	*	*
U.S.A.	Total	10,1	42,3	70,6
	Exports	4,4	11,1	15,8
	Imports	5,7	31,2	54,8
Uruguay	Total	3,5	0,1	*
	Exports	0,6	0,1	*
	Imports	2,9	—	—
OCEANIA				
Australia	Total	1,5	0,2	0,3
	Exports	*	0,2	0,3
	Imports	1,5	*	*

Source: Central Statistical Board, Rumania



## APPENDIX B

### Rumanian Exports of Selected Commodities, 1959-1965

	Units	1959	1964	1965
Power transformers	units	1 410	3 203	3 971
Equipment for thermopower plants	million lei	37,7	5,9	7,3
Electric motors	units	13 761	42 846	40 882
Diesel engines and gas generators	million lei	18,3	10,5	15,1
Equipment for petroleum extractive industry	million lei	83,1	287,2	237,6
Equipment for crude petroleum refineries	million lei	7,3	79,1	91,9
Technological equipment for chemical industry	million lei	—	86,5	80,0
Equipment for cement mills	million lei	53,9	15,8	3,8
Agricultural equipment	million lei	40,1	54,6	117,9
— tractors	units	3 018	1 703	3 405
Shipbuilding	million lei	59,1	82,2	104,6
Excavators	units	—	115	60
Lathes	units	98	837	717
Goods wagons and tankers	units	2 350	3 490	2 800
Bearings	thous. units	137,7	3 711,3	4 099,0
Manganese ore	thous. tons	78,1	73,9	79,9
Rolled ferrous metals	thous. tons	64,0	272,7	342,0
Ferrous metal tubing	thous. tons	123,9	235,4	234,9
Petrol <sup>1</sup>	thous. tons	2 566,5	1 655,3	1 444,1
Kerosene	thous. tons	697,6	337,4	280,1
Gas oil	thous. tons	1 390,9	1 899,8	1 979,1
Fuel oil	thous. tons	985,7	1 894,4	1 638,6
Mineral oil	thous. tons	155,2	303,1	293,8
Petroleum and natural bitumen	thous. tons	62,3	104,9	106,2
Paraffin	thous. tons	12,4	20,7	19,8
Petroleum coke	thous. tons	16,3	56,3	51,5
Methane gas	million cubic metres	147,3	205,6	200,0
Caustic soda	thous. tons	30,6	101,2	108,0
Soda ash	thous. tons	30,8	190,7	167,4

<sup>1</sup> Including white-spirit and special kerosene.





(continued)

	Units	1959	1964	1965
Carbon black	thous. tons	17,6	18,6	17,3
Carbide	thous. tons	24,2	47,4	56,3
Organic-dyestuffs	thous. tons.	1,1	1,7	1,9
Synthetic resins	tons	—	1 033	17 118
Pharmaceutical products and preparations, medicines	million lei	2,9	9,7	17,4
Synthetic rubber	tons	—	6 591	11 287
Complete tires	thous. sets	—	279,9	362,1
Synthetic fibre	tons	—	423	350
Preparations for pest control in agriculture	tons	—	59 315	59 597
Cement	thous. tons	1 064,9	1 298,3	1 538,2
Window glass	thous. square metres	4 421,1	7 499,7	8 958,6
Tarred cardboard	thous. square metres	8 543,8	13 840,0	11 609,0
Cellulose timber	thous. cubic metres	196,9	925,5	706,3
Coniferous sawn wood	thous. cubic metres	639,9	1 434,2	1 413,4
Broadleaved sawn wood	thous. cubic metres	281,1	527,8	563,4
Plywood	thous. cubic metres	15,4	80,3	112,2
Veneer	thous. square metres	1 229,6	7 171,0	5 526,9
Parquetry	thous. square metres	649,5	703,9	758,7
Chipboards	thous. square metres	23,9	2 881,9	3 413,6
Fibreboards	thous. square metres	—	7 541,4	10 425,3
Wooden casks	million lei	57,9	66,5	68,8
Beechwood cases	thous. cubic metres	41,2	94,2	81,9
Plywood cases	thous. sets	2 021,4	1 337,4	522,6
Furniture	million lei	42,0	203,3	251,5
Cellulose	thous. tons	—	33,8	41,3
Paper	thous. tons	9,4	8,6	17,0
Household glassware and glass packages	million lei	9,6	4,9	11,8
Wool	thous. tons	1,4	0,9	1,2
Cotton fabrics	million square metres	13,1	36,8	31,1
Ready-made clothes	million lei	32,3	125,6	232,5
Carpets	thous. square metres	158,9	329,1	580,5
Leather footwear	thous. pairs	364,4	2 180,8	3 085,5
Cereals ((not including seed)	thous. tons	222,8	1 234,2	882,2



(continued)

	Units	1959	1964	1965
Green vegetables (excluding potatoes)	thous. tons	17,8	105,4	136,7
Potatoes	thous. tons	9,2	8,5	11,1
Tinned vegetables	thous. tons	4,1	29,5	25,9
Fresh fruit	thous. tons	41,6	53,6	156,8
Grapes	thous. tons	31,6	40,7	60,3
Tinned fruit	thous. tons	55,9	93,7	86,0
Eggs	millions	67,9	148,3	245,8
Edible animal fats	thous. tons	4,6	12,0	19,7
Edible vegetable oils	thous. tons	2,4	37,1	33,3
Sugar	thous. tons	—	52,9	34,5
Wines	thous. tons	24,0	42,4	43,3
Other alcoholic beverages (excluding concentrated must)	thous. tons	0,3	7,7	8,8
Salt	thous. tons	154,3	387,2	478,4
Medicinal plants	million lei	3,6	6,6	6,9
Castor oil	thous. tons	6,8	2,9	4,0
Feather, down, fluff	thous. tons	0,7	1,1	1,2
Printing	million lei	15,9	12,9	15,9

Source: Central Statistical Board, Rumania



## APPENDIX C

### Rumanian Imports of Selected Commodities, 1959-1965

	Units	1959	1964	1965
Electrical and energetic equipment	million lei	55,6	141,6	151,1
Electric motors	units	482	2 511	3 335
Mining equipment	million lei	2,0	13,1	21,2
Equipment for extractive petroleum industry	million lei	7,6	12,4	20,5
Forging and pressing equipment	million lei	6,3	18,5	14,6
Smelting and rolling metallurgical equipment	million lei	15,3	27,2	11,2
Metal splintering machine-tools	units	1 111	827	713
Equipment for pumping and compressing	million lei	9,6	33,3	40,4
Equipment for chemical industry	million lei	5,6	32,0	30,6
Equipment for timber and paper industry	million lei	10,5	19,6	25,6
Equipment for textile, clothing and knitwear industry	million lei	11,7	32,6	45,1
Lifting and transport equipment	million lei	3,3	55,9	45,3
Excavators, road equipment and road construction equipment	million lei	6,5	32,0	50,9
Equipment and materials for complete industrial plants	million lei	385,3	961,4	818,2
Equipment for telecommunications	million lei	25,6	40,0	46,5
Agricultural equipment	million lei	21,8	45,1	47,5

*Note:* The values are expressed in terms of lei foreign currency.

Buses	units	71	106	127
Motor cars	units	1 351	8 593	11 830
Motorcycles (including motor bicycles)	units	15 669	320	240
Bearings	million units	2,0	3,7	4,4
Iron ore	thous. tons	815,0	2 305,1	2 623,2
Coking coal	thous. tons	191,8	717,8	706,3
Blast furnace coke	thous. tons	699,8	945,6	929,8
Ferro-alloys	thous. tons	20,4	43,0	52,6
Rolled ferrous metals	thous. tons	632,1	1 213,3	1 117,0
Ferrous metal tubing (including cylinders)	thous. tons	68,5	142,9	81,3
Cables and conductors	million lei	23,7	49,2	63,2
Natural and synthetic tanning substances	thous. tons	5,9	1,7	2,9
Dyestuffs (including varnishes and paints)	thous. tons	2,8	7,3	10,1
Apatite concentrates (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	thous. tons	55,2	94,5	174,3
Potassium fertilizers (K <sub>2</sub> O)	thous. tons	1,1	8,8	13,3
Nitrogenous fertilizers (N <sub>2</sub> )	thous. tons	7,9	1,9	"
Pharmaceutical products and preparations, medicines	million lei	31,4	23,3	30,6
Natural rubber	thous. tons	6,3	23,3	19,2
Synthetic rubber	thous. tons	8,8	5,4	5,1
Tyres and inner tubes <sup>1</sup>	thous. sets	146,8	63,8	100,1
Refractory bricks	thous. tons	29,3	52,9	19,3

<sup>1</sup> For cars, motorcycles, tractors, aircraft.





(continued)

	Units	1959	1964	1965
Paper	thous. tons	6,5	5,7	6,2
Radio sets	thous. units	11,6	16,8	28,6
T.V. sets	thous. units	10,0	61,2	77,5
Watches	millionlei	3,1	22,4	15,3
Cotton (unginned)	thous. tons	42,2	66,6	67,0
Wool	thous. tons	2,5	0,8	1,4
Staple fibre	thous. tons	16,0	24,4	17,6
Cotton yarn	thous. tons	2,5	1,7	1,0
Raw hides	thous. tons	8,7	12,2	14,4
Rubber footwear	thous. pairs	1 397,7	606,0	77,3
Fresh and tinned fish	thous. tons	5,4	25,3	26,7
Rice	thous. tons	20,9	29,2	36,7
Cocoa (including powder cocoa)	tons	793	3 707	5 559
Citrus fruits	thous. tons	7,6	20,0	22,0
Olives	thous. tons	5,4	6,4	6,9
Edible vegetable oils	thous. tons	22,7	2,0	0,8
Breeding stock	head	3 161	754	651
Printing	millionlei	12,4	16,6	17,3
Cinema films	millionlei	5,1	5,3	5,0

Source: Central Statistical Board, Rumania



# APPENDIX D

## UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE TO RUMANIA 1967

Schedule B code	Continent, country, and commodity	All methods (value dollars)	Vessel		Air	
			Value (dollars)	Shipping weight (1,000 pounds)	Value (dollars)	Shipping weight (1,000 pounds)
	RUMANIA . . . . .	16 710 171	15 822 316	149 027	871 855	61
0	FOOD AND LIVE ANIMALS . . . . .	293 671	124 361	2 060	169 310	10
1	BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO . . . . .	8 840	8 840	13	-	-
2	CRUDE MATERIALS--INEDIBLE, EXCEPT FUEL . . . . .	3 632 210	3 628 710	105 239	3 500	1
3	MINERAL FUELS, LUBRICANTS, ETC. . . . .	141 493	141 493	21 437	-	-
4	OILS AND FATS--ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE . . . . .	26 851	26 851	183	-	-
5	CHEMICALS . . . . .	2 995 123	2 720 567	11 097	273 453	4
6	MANUFACTURED GOODS BY CHIEF MATERIAL . . . . .	3 249 090	3 164 311	5 338	84 779	15
7	MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT . . . . .	5 893 874	5 629 174	3 535	262 998	24
8	MISC MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, NEC . . . . .	448 542	369 062	63	77 815	7
9	ITEMS NOT CLASSIFIED BY KIND . . . . .	20 477	8 947	64	-	-
10	ANIMALS--LIVE . . . . .	169 310	-	-	169 310	10
05	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES . . . . .	124 361	124 361	2 060	-	-
11	BEVERAGES . . . . .	4 870	4 870	10	-	-
12	TOBACCO AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURES . . . . .	3 970	3 970	3	-	-
11	HIDES, SKINS, AND FURSKINS--UNDRESSED . . . . .	1 603 024	1 603 024	8 443	-	-
22	OILSEEDS, OIL NUTS, OIL KERNELS, ETC. . . . .	2 740	2 740	27	-	-
23	RUBBER--EXCL CMPOD, SEMIPROD & MFRS . . . . .	14 537	14 537	36	-	-
25	PULPS, AND WASTE PAPER . . . . .	1 687 632	1 687 632	18 048	-	-
26	RAW TEXTILE FIBERS AND THEIR WASTE . . . . .	9 431	9 431	23	-	-
27	FERTILIZERS, CRUDE & MINERALS EXCL COAL . . . . .	301 946	301 946	78 647	-	-
29	ANIMAL & VEGETABLE MATERIALS, NEC, CRUDE . . . . .	12 900	9 400	17	3 500	1
32	COAL, COKE, AND BRIQUETS . . . . .	130 654	130 654	21 419	-	-
33	PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS . . . . .	10 839	10 839	18	-	-
41	ANIMAL OILS AND FATS, NEC . . . . .	26 851	26 851	183	-	-
51	CHEMICAL ELEMENTS AND COMPOUNDS . . . . .	1 343 491	1 342 767	10 115	380	(2)
53	DYEING, TANNING, & COLORING MATERIALS . . . . .	9 042	9 042	12	-	-
54	MEDICINAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS . . . . .	273 820	9 282	2	263 779	3
55	ESSENT OILS, PERFUME MTRLS, SOAPS ETC . . . . .	63 517	62 229	27	1 288	(2)
57	EXPLOSIVES & PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS . . . . .	60 590	60 324	24	666	(2)
58	SYNTHETIC RESINS AND PLASTIC MATERIALS . . . . .	25 588	25 588	52	-	-
59	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND MATERIALS NEC . . . . .	1 218 675	1 211 335	865	7 340	(2)
61	LEATHER, MFRS, NEC, & DRESSED FURSKINS . . . . .	26 608	26 608	7	-	-
62	RUBBER MFRS--SEMI-FIN & FIN, NEC . . . . .	11 611	8 671	7	2 940	(2)
63	WOOD AND CORK MANUFACTURES, NEC . . . . .	200	-	-	200	(2)
64	PAPER, PAPERBOARD, AND MANUFACTURES . . . . .	73 604	73 604	229	-	-
65	YARN, FABRIC, AND ARTICLES, TEXTILE . . . . .	1 993	1 993	2	-	-
66	NONMETALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES, NEC . . . . .	30 447	27 175	323	3 272	2
67	IRON AND STEEL . . . . .	2 451 359	2 437 074	4 451	14 285	10
68	NONFERROUS METALS . . . . .	14 456	13 327	25	1 129	(2)
69	MANUFACTURES OF METAL, NEC . . . . .	638 912	575 859	294	62 953	3
71	MACHINERY, NONELECTRIC . . . . .	3 668 484	3 600 227	2 744	67 321	14
72	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPR, AND APPL . . . . .	1 756 718	1 561 625	384	194 327	9
73	TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT . . . . .	468 672	467 322	407	1 350	(2)
81	PLUMBING, ETC FIX, FIT, LAMPS AND PTS . . . . .	16 734	16 734	7	-	-
84	CLTHNG INCL FUR, KNIT ELAS FABRIC ETC . . . . .	1 277	-	-	1 277	(2)
85	FOOTWEAR--NEW, EXC MILITARY & ORTHOPED . . . . .	420	-	-	420	(2)
86	PROP, PHOTO ETC GOODS, CLOCKS ETC . . . . .	374 171	300 570	37	72 320	6
89	MISCELLANEOUS MFRD ARTICLES, NEC . . . . .	53 940	51 759	18	3 798	(2)
93	SPEC TRANSACTIONS NOT CLASSD BY KIND . . . . .	20 477	8 947	64	-	-
201	ANIMALS--LIVE . . . . .	169 310	-	-	169 310	10
254	VEG, FRSH, ETC DRIED LEGUM VEG VEG PROD . . . . .	124 361	124 361	2 060	-	-
112	BEVERAGES--ALCOHOLIC . . . . .	4 870	4 870	10	-	-
122	TOBACCO MANUFACTURES . . . . .	3 970	3 970	3	-	-
211	HIDES, SKINS, EXC FURSKINS--UNDRESSED . . . . .	1 603 024	1 603 024	8 443	-	-
221	OILSEEDS, OIL NUTS, OIL KERNELS, ETC. . . . .	2 740	2 740	27	-	-
231	RUBBER, EXCL CMPOD, SEMIPROD & MFRS . . . . .	14 537	14 537	36	-	-
251	PULPS, AND WASTE PAPER . . . . .	1 687 632	1 687 632	18 048	-	-
266	MANMADE FIBR & THEIR WASTE, EXC GLASS . . . . .	9 431	9 431	23	-	-
271	FERTILIZERS--CRUDE . . . . .	301 946	301 946	78 647	-	-
292	VEGETABLE MATERIALS, NEC--CRUDE . . . . .	12 900	9 400	17	3 500	1
321	COAL, COKE, AND BRIQUETS . . . . .	130 654	130 654	21 419	-	-
332	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS . . . . .	10 839	10 839	18	-	-
411	ANIMAL OILS AND FATS, NEC . . . . .	26 851	26 351	183	-	-
512	ORGANIC CHEMICALS . . . . .	1 285 515	1 284 791	9 246	330	(2)





Schedule B code	Continent, country, and commodity	All methods (value dollars)	Vessel		Air	
			Value (dollars)	Shipping weight (1,000 pounds)	Value (dollars)	Shipping weight (1,000 pounds)
513	INORG CHEM ELMENTS OXDS HYDROXDS ETC . .	13 813	13 813	31	-	-
514	INORGANIC CHEMICALS, NEC. . . . .	26 643	26 643	138	-	-
515	R-ACTIVE & STABLE ISOTOPES & CPDS ETC .	17 520	17 520	(2)	-	-
533	PIGMENTS, PAINTS, VARNISHES ETC . . . .	9 042	9 042	12	-	-
541	MEDICINAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS .	273 820	9 282	2	263 779	3
551	ESSENTIAL OILS, PERFUME ETC MATERIALS .	48 166	46 876	4	1 288	(2)
553	PERFUMERY, COSMETICS, DENTIFRICES ETC .	15 351	15 351	24	-	-
571	EXPLOSIVES AND PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS . .	60 990	60 324	24	666	(2)
581	SYNTHETIC RESINS AND PLASTIC MATERIALS .	25 588	25 588	52	-	-
599	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS & MATERIALS, NEC. . .	1 218 675	1 211 335	865	7 340	(2)
611	LEATHER . . . . .	26 608	26 608	7	-	-
621	RUBBER ARTICLES IN SPECIFIED FORMS. . .	5 533	5 503	3	-	-
629	RUBBER MANUFACTURES--FINISHED, NEC. . .	6 108	3 168	4	2 940	(2)
632	WOOD MANUFACTURES, NEC. . . . .	200	-	-	200	(2)
641	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD. . . . .	73 604	73 604	229	-	-
651	TEXTILE YARN AND THREAD . . . . .	1 993	1 993	2	-	-
661	LIME CEMENT & FBR BLDG MTL NEC. . . . .	3 045	3 045	51	-	-
662	CLAY AND REFRACTORY CONSTRUCTION MTLs .	17 593	17 593	205	-	-
663	MINERAL MANUFACTURES, NEC. . . . .	9 809	6 537	67	3 272	2
678	IRON OR STEEL TUBES PIPES & FITTINGS. .	2 451 359	2 437 074	4 451	14 285	10
682	COPPER & COPPER ALLOYS--WR & UNWR . . .	1 935	806	(2)	1 129	(2)
684	ALUMINUM & ALUMINUM ALLOYS--WR & UNWR	12 269	12 269	24	-	-
686	ZINC & ZINC ALLOYS--WR & UNWR . . . . .	252	252	1	-	-
691	STRUCTURES & PARTS--IR, ST, ALUM, ZINC.	2 719	2 021	5	698	(2)
692	METAL CONTAINERS FOR STORAGE & TRANS. .	300	300	6	-	-
693	WIRE PRODS EXC INSULATED ELECTRIC . . .	4 812	4 438	3	374	(2)
694	NATLS BOLTS & SIMILAR ARTS, IR ST COPP.	6 134	5 914	10	220	1
695	TOOLS FOR USE IN HAND OR IN MACHINES. .	569 225	512 047	204	57 178	1
696	TABLE FLATWARE AND CUTLERY. . . . .	15 000	15 000	5	-	-
697	HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT OF BASE METALS. . .	460	460	1	-	-
698	MANUFACTURES OF BASE METAL, NEC. . . . .	40 162	35 679	60	4 483	1
711	POWER GENERATING MACH EXC ELECT, & PTS.	880 983	868 177	1 007	12 806	3
712	AGRICULTURAL MACH & APPLIANCES, & PTS .	242 114	241 481	278	633	(2)
714	OFFICE MACHINES AND PARTS . . . . .	1 671	1 671	(2)	-	-
715	METALWORKING MACHINERY. . . . .	119 873	119 873	37	-	-
717	TEXTILE AND LEATHER MACHINERY, & PARTS .	10 254	8 562	2	1 048	(2)
718	MACHINES FOR SPECIAL INDUSTRIES, & PTS.	649 078	646 868	476	2 210	1
719	MACHINERY & APPL, & MACH PARTS, NEC. .	1 764 511	1 713 595	945	50 624	11
722	ELECTRIC POWER MACH, SWITCHGEAR, & PTS.	308 434	298 989	108	8 679	2
723	EQUIPMENT FOR DISTRIBUTING ELECTRICITY.	37 417	32 842	35	4 575	3
724	TELECOMMUNICATIONS APPARATUS, & PARTS .	165 109	20 218	5	144 891	1
725	ELECTRIC HOUSEHOLD EQUIP & APPL & PTS .	1 838	1 570	2	268	(2)
726	ELECT MEDICAL & RADIOLOGICAL APPARATUS.	4 075	4 075	(2)	-	-
729	ELECT MACH & APPARATUS, & PTS, NEC. . .	1 239 845	1 203 931	234	35 914	3
732	ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES AND PARTS, NEC. . .	468 672	467 322	407	1 350	(2)
812	PLUMBING, ETC FIX, FIT, LAMPS AND PTS .	16 734	16 734	7	-	-
841	CLTHNG EX FUR, KNIT ELAS FAB, ART, ETC.	1 277	-	-	1 277	(2)
851	FOOTWEAR--NEW, EXC MILITARY & ORTHOPED.	420	-	-	420	(2)
861	SCIENTIFIC, OPTICAL ETC APPARATUS . . .	342 272	298 809	37	42 182	5
862	PHOTOGRAPHIC & MOTION PICTURE SUPPLIES.	29 151	1 215	(2)	27 936	1
863	MOVIE FILM--EXPOSED AND DEVELOPED . . .	2 202	-	-	2 202	1
864	WATCHES AND CLOCKS, INCLUDING PARTS . .	546	546	(2)	-	-
891	SOUND RECORDERS, MUSIC INSTRUMENTS ETC.	4 705	4 705	1	-	-
892	PRINTED MATTER. . . . .	31 590	31 006	4	200	(2)
894	BABY CARRIAGES, TOYS, SPORTS GOODS ETC.	14 783	14 359	14	424	(2)
895	OFFICE & STATIONER SUPPLIES NEC. . . . .	2 202	1 688	(2)	514	(2)
896	ARTWORKS, COLLECTORS PIECES & ANTIQUES.	2 000	-	-	2 000	(2)
899	MANUFACTURED ARTICLES NEC. . . . .	660	-	-	660	(2)
931	SPEC TRANSACTIONS NOT CLASSED BY KIND .	20 477	8 947	64	-	-
001.4	POULTRY--LIVE . . . . .	169 310	-	-	169 310	10
054.1	POTATOES, EXCEPT SWEET POTATOES--FRESH.	124 361	-	-	-	-
211.1	HIDES--CATTLE & EQUINE, UNDRESSED ETC .	1 580 374	1 580 374	8 358	-	-
251.6	WOODPULP--CHEMICAL, DISSOLVING GRADES .	1 687 632	1 687 632	18 008	-	-
271.3	NATURAL PHOSPHATES. . . . .	301 946	301 946	78 647	-	-
321.4	COAL--ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS . . . .	130 654	130 654	21 419	-	-
512.0	ORGANIC CHEMICALS . . . . .	1 285 515	1 284 791	9 946	380	(2)
541.6	GLYCOSIDES, GLANDS, ETC, VACCINES--BULK .	177 697	-	-	177 697	1
599.2	INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES, & SIMILAR PROD.	124 735	124 735	192	-	-
599.9	CHEM PROD, NEC INCL REAGENTS ETC. . . .	1 093 604	1 086 264	672	7 340	(2)
678.6	IRON OR STEEL PIPES AND TUBES . . . . .	2 393 660	2 391 904	4 395	1 756	4
695.2	TOOLS, NEC, FOR HAND OR MACHINE USE . .	569 225	512 047	204	57 178	1
711.1	STEAM GENERATING POWER BOILERS & PARTS.	760 735	760 459	984	276	(2)
712.2	AGRI MACH FOR HARVESTING, ETC, & PARTS.	219 070	218 437	257	633	(2)
718.3	FOOD PROCESSING MACH, EXC DOM, & PARTS.	449 178	449 178	350	-	-
718.4	CONSTRUCTION & MINING MACH, NEC & PTS .	192 809	191 702	118	1 107	1
719.1	HEATING & COOLING MACH & EQUIP, & PTS .	538 207	537 919	481	288	1
719.2	PUMPS, CENTRIFUGES, ETC, AND PARTS. . .	590 266	576 675	211	13 591	4
719.3	MECHANICAL HNDLNG MACH & EQUIP, & PTS .	327 429	325 593	177	1 836	(2)
719.9	PARTS & ACCESSORIES FOR MACHINERY, NEC.	156 779	143 657	56	12 830	4
722.2	ELECT APPR FOR MAKING ETC ELECT CIRCTS.	260 816	254 443	86	5 607	2
724.9	TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT, NEC. . . .	165 109	20 218	5	144 891	1
729.5	ELECT MEASURING & CONTROLLING APPR, NEC.	1 122 218	1 090 019	101	32 199	3
732.0	PASSENGER CARS, TRUCKS, ETC--ALL FUELS.	462 866	462 866	405	-	-
861.9	MEASURING, CONTROL, ETC INSTRMNTS, NEC.	302 400	280 208	35	22 192	1
----	SURGS AVG UN \$10,000 A MO BY ALL MOT .	1 523 576	1 286 234	1 821	222 744	28

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce









